

The Chicago Tribune

VOLUME XXXIX.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1878.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEATHS.

March 5, at his residence, 121 W. Adams-st., at 2 p. m., by consumption, after a long illness, Mr. J. J. Allen, aged 75, a resident of the family invited to the funeral.

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE!

MANFRED BROTHERS.

Will offer an unsurpassed assortment in their LINEN and HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT, in which will be found some very

Attractive Bargains.

5 cases Loom Dice TABLE LINEN, 25c per yard.

50 pieces extra fine BLEACHED DAMASK, 64 inches wide, 75c per yd.

An extra quality Satin Finish BARNLEY TABLE DAMASK, 2 yards wide, \$1 per yard.

500 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 8c, 10c, and 15c each.

400 dozen extra long DAMASK TOWELS, \$2.25 per dozen.

300 dozen Knotted Fringe and Lace Bordered TOWELS, 25c each.

150 dozen German Damask and Huck TOWELS, 40 inches long, \$3.00 per doz. This Towel cost \$4.00 to land.

BATHING TOWELS in endless variety, very cheap.

1,000 dozen All-Linen NAPKINS, 75c per dozen.

Large size DINNER NAPKINS, extra quality, at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per dozen.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS at \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00.

GENTLE PEACE.

A Bright Glimmer of It in the Eastern Horizon.

The Preliminary Treaty Signed by the High Contracting Parties.

Turkey's Money Indemnity Fixed at Sixty Millions of Dollars.

Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan to Be Ceded to Russia.

All the Bulgarian Fortresses to Be Forever Abolished.

Russian Troops to Return by Way of the Bosphorus and Black Sea.

The English War Estimates Adopted by the House of Commons.

Notice by the Government that the Measure is Only Precautionary.

Pope Leo XIII. Ignores the Title and Authority of King Humbert.

Slaves Within the Cuban Insurgent Lines Emancipated by Proclamation.

THE SITUATION.

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

LONDON, March 5.—Little has been learned about the terms of peace. The money indemnity has been reduced to 10,000,000 roubles, and, although Kars, Bayazid, and Batoum are

CEDED TO RUSSIA.

Erzeroum and the greater portion of Armenia will remain under Turkish rule. As telegraphed yesterday, neither Salonica nor Adrianople is included in New Bulgaria. The seaport of Kavala, on the Aegean Sea, and Varna on the Black Sea, are within its limits. No Turkish warships are ceded to Russia, nor will

THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS be required to pay the indemnity. It would seem impossible for England to make the least objection, and there is general confidence in the final peaceful settlement of all the questions in dispute.

Gen. Ignatieff and the Special Turkish Ambassador were to leave for St. Petersburg immediately after the signing of the preliminaries of peace. It is thought that the Special Ambassador will convey the Sultan's desire for a RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, or be charged to conduct the negotiations for drafting a definitive treaty, the preliminaries only having so far been signed.

The principal conditions of the preliminary treaty just signed are the cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and the District of Bayazid. The question of the Straits is reserved for future consideration. The question of navigation remains in statu quo.

A ZONE WILL BE LEFT between Montenegro and Serbia so as to enable the Porte to maintain communication with Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not Salonica or Adrianople. Russia is to have power to cede the Dobruzska to Rumanians in exchange for Rumanian Bessarabia.

CONFIRMATORY.

La Nord, of Brussels, the Russian organ, confirms these conditions and those mentioned by Lord Derby in the House of Lords this afternoon.

The Agency Reuter says some days must elapse before the treaty can reach St. Petersburg and the authentic conditions be published. The Agency declares that these will show that the indemnity has been reduced to almost nothing, and that the question of guarantees has not been touched.

ARMY ITEM.

A Constantinople dispatch states that some Russians have occupied Pirra, a few miles west of Thessalonica.

NOTICE BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT THE MEASURE IS ONLY PRECAUTIONARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Midnight. The foreign Ambassadors have not yet received the text of the treaty. They are not certain whether it is definitive. It is understood, however, that an exchange of ratifications within a fortnight is obligatory.

IGNATIEFF.

LONDON, March 5.—A special dated San Stefano, Monday, says Gen. Ignatieff will go to Constantinople to-morrow. It is not certain whether the Great Duke Nicholas will accompany him. The Grand Duke will remain in Turkey some weeks.

ST. PETERSBURG correspondent telegraphs that the treaty will probably not be published until the end is reached by courier a week or ten days hence.

THE CONGRESS.

It is now hoped that the Congress will assemble in Berlin, and that the three Chancellors will be present. It is believed that Prince Bismarck has already consented to reside.

A Vienna correspondent says Austria rather, if anything, prefers a Congress to a Conference. It is confidently believed that the negotiations will be conducted in the most friendly manner, and that the peace will be reached in a few days.

THE GERMANS PROPOSITION.

A Paris correspondent says it is asserted that Germany is trying to induce England to occupy Egypt, and thus protect her interests in a way which could not cause conflict with Russia.

THE BULGARIAN BOUNDARY.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the southern boundary of Bulgaria has not been closely defined, but will probably depend on the nationality and wishes of the population.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

LONDON, March 4.—A correspondent at San Stefano gives the following additional details of the treaty derived from Gen. Ignatieff: The exchange of the Dobruzska for Bessarabia is to be subject to Rumanian consent. The Prince of Bulgaria is to be a member of the Imperial European family. The amount of the Bulgarian tribute not to be fixed for two years. Bulgaria will have a seaport of Kavala. The Russians will embark on the Sea of Marjona and proceed within a fortnight to the Bosphorus, but not enter Constantinople. All the Bulgarian fortresses to be razed, and no Turkish troops to remain in the country.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Earl Granville, said the Government has received the terms of peace, but in an incomplete state. He said he would not include the cession of the Turkish fleet. The indemnity is reduced to £12,000,000 sterling, and the Egyptian tribute is not affected.

THE WAR ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 4.—The House of Commons this evening, Mr. Hardy introduced the war estimates. In his speech he avoided all exciting topics, confining himself to technical details. He said he was sure the estimates had been framed on a strictly business basis, and would be the case whatever apprehensions were entertained. Mr. Hardy said there was a growing feeling that the militia should not be exclusively employed within our own country. Some of the arguments had placed their services absolutely at the Government's disposal. The Government, deeming it desirable to revive the autumn maneuvers, intended this year to assemble near Salisbury 30,000 men, mostly for foreign service. He trusted that the army might not be called upon for active service, but he felt confident if it should be it would not be found deficient. The House then passed the vote fixing the strength of the army at 135,450 men.

HOME DEFENSE.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hardy, Secretary of State for War, in answer to a question, said the matter of the defense of the coast, ports, and harbors, was being carefully considered at the present moment.

THE GREEK PROVINCES.

INSURANCE SPREADING.

LONDON, March 4.—Special dispatches from various points in the Greek provinces of Turkey indicate that the insurance is spreading. These facts, 2,000 insurgents are estimated within sight of Volo, in Thessaly, and are entrenched. The district between Mount Olympus and the Pindus range is in revolt.

TURKS DEFEATED.

The Epirote insurgents defeated the Turks at Ghistia Friday, after a four-hour fight, killing eighty and wounding 150. Another fight took place at Caropolis, with a similar result, the Turks leaving seventy dead on the field.

UNION TROOPS ENROUTE.

WASHINGTON.

The Programme of Secretary Sherman Under the Silver Law.

Interest on Bonds Must Be Paid in Gold for the Present.

A Proposition to Largely Increase the Facilities for Coining.

Text of the Bill to Authorize the Issue of Silver Certificates.

Leading Provisions in the Bill to Create a Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund.

Arguments of the Northwestern and Rock Island Roads Against the Prorate Bill.

THE SILVER LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—It is the expectation of the President that the programme of the silver law will be continued for some time at least to be paid in gold, and before silver dollars enough can be obtained to make them available for payment of interest on bonds and the principal for these notes, they will, if the hopes of silvermen are realized, be equal to gold. The Secretary of the Treasury will not offer to pay part of the interest in silver and part in gold, and as he will have in the Treasury vaults at any time but a small part of the dollars coined, and as the law does not allow him to pay the interest in greenbacks, it is obvious that his course will be to use the greenbacks he accumulates for the purpose of

PUTTING GOLD TO PAY INTEREST.

He has now about enough gold on hand to pay the year's interest, and he must use this for that purpose because he cannot get the Treasury to issue more gold certificates. He can expect to accumulate but a comparatively small amount of silver dollars in place of the gold sold out during the first year, as the whole coinage of dollars during this period will amount to only \$45,000,000. Much the larger part of his hoarding or accumulation for payment of interest must, therefore, be

IN GREENBACKS.

If customs receipts shall be, as is generally supposed, in silver, and the greenbacks, being useless to pay interest, must be turned into gold. It is the intention of the Secretary to have the new dollars fairly scattered over the country so far as he can control it, and it will be difficult for some time to gather them up for customs in sufficient quantities to entirely supplant gold.

COINAGE FACILITIES.

The House Coinage Committee is about to take steps designed to increase minting facilities. This morning the Sub-Committee having the establishment of branch mints under consideration met and decided to ask the full Committee to obtain from the House permission to visit the different cities where the location of branch mints is desired. The Committee expect to visit Charlotte, N. C., New Orleans, St. Louis, Denver, Helena, M. T., Quincy and Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, O., if the House grants permission.

ROBERTS' MISTAKE.

The President to-day, in conversation with some gentlemen on the Silver bill, stated that he hoped that the expectations of his friends would be realized, and that his own opinion as to its effect might prove to be erroneous.

LIQUIDATION.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, providing for the creation of a sinking fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the Pacific Railroad bonds issued by the United States, is the measure originally introduced by the House in 1876, and is now being re-introduced in the Senate.

THE HOUSE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION directing the Ventilation Committee to inquire whether the removal of the desks of members. This resolution was passed by the House, upon the theory that more business would be transacted and better attention received if the practice of the English Parliament was observed, and members were not allowed to write during session time. It was soon discarded, however, and

THE DESKS WERE RETURNED.

When the bill was reaching the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812 and their widows, Mr. Stephens moved to concur in the Senate amendments and pass the bill. Mr. Stephens, however, objected unless a clause should be inserted excluding from its benefits any one who had participated in the rebellion. Nevertheless the House passed the bill—yeas, 125; nays, 81. The only negative vote was cast by Mr. Stephens.

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